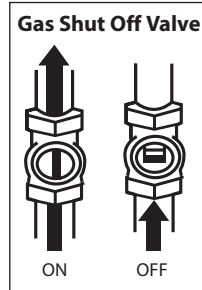
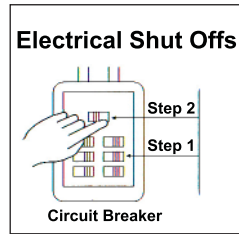


Before Disaster Strikes

Utilities

Locate the main electric fuse box, water service main and natural gas main. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. Teach all responsible family members. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves.



Remember, turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do so. ***If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.***

Home Hazard Hunt

During a disaster, ordinary objects in your home can cause injury or damage. Anything that can move, fall, break or cause a fire is a home hazard. For example, a hot water heater or a bookshelf can fall. Inspect your home at least once a year and fix potential hazards.

If Disaster Strikes

Remain calm and patient. Put your plan into action.

Check for Injuries

Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.

Listen to Your Battery Powered Radio for News and Instructions

Evacuate, if advised to do so. Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.

Check for Damage in Your Home

- ☐ Use flashlights — do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage.
- ☐ Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards.
- ☐ Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- ☐ Shut off any other damaged utilities.
- ☐ Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline and other flammable liquids immediately.

Remember To

- ☐ Confine or secure your pets.
- ☐ Call your family contact— do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- ☐ Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
- ☐ Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.
- ☐ Stay away from downed power lines.



During a Local Emergency

Follow the directions of law enforcement, if you are asked to evacuate please do so quickly.

Put your plan in action and stay calm

Take your disaster supply kit with you if you are asked to evacuate

Tune to local radio stations for additional information and instructions

Stay away from all down power lines

Clean up spills, like flammable liquids, gasoline or anything that could cause additional damage

Wear closed-toe shoes and other appropriate clothing

Make contact with your neighbors, especially those with special needs

Disaster Preparedness Information

Will Your Family be Ready Before a Disaster Strikes?

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. It can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic services—water, gas, electricity or telephones—were cut off? Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away. You could get help in hours, or it may take days. ***Would your family be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?***

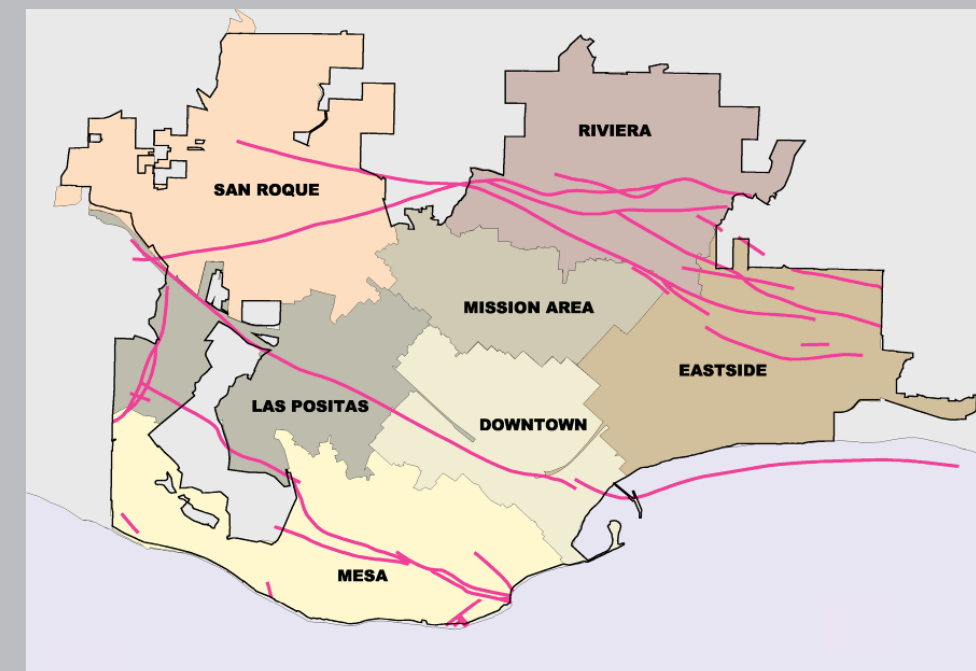
Your family will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes. Follow the steps listed in this brochure to create your family's disaster plan and by assembling a Disaster Supply kit. Once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your family can endure an evacuation or home confinement. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.



Disaster Preparedness Information

City of Santa Barbara Potential Disaster Zones

Insert Map Description text here



Evacuation

- Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the Disaster Supply kit in the trunk of your car.
- Keep items in air tight plastic bags.
- Change your stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh.
- Rotate your stored food every six months.
- Re-think your kit and family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothes, etc.
- Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications.

Suggestions & Reminders

Evacuate immediately if told to do so:

- Listen to your battery-powered radio and follow the instructions of local emergency officials.
 - Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
 - Take your Disaster Supply kit.
 - Lock your home.
 - Use travel routes specified by local authorities. Don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- If you're sure you have time:
- Shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving, if instructed to do so.
 - Post a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
 - Make arrangements for your pets.

Your Family Disaster Supply Kit

Water

A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments & intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers & ill people will need more.

- ☐ Store one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for food preparation/sanitation)
- ☐ Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household. (If using powdered milk, store extra water).
- ☐ If you have questions about the quality of the water, purify it before drinking. You can heat water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes or use commercial purification tablets to purify the water. You can also use household liquid chlorine bleach if it is pure, unscented 5.25% sodium hypochlorite.

Use the following table as a guide:

1 quart	4 drops
1 gallon	16 drops
5 gallons	1 teaspoon

After adding bleach, shake or stir the water container and let it stand thirty minutes before drinking.

Food

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking & little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno. Select food items that are compact & lightweight.

- ☐ Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits & vegetables
- ☐ Canned juices, milk, soup
- ☐ Staples: sugar, salt, pepper
- ☐ High energy foods: peanut butter, granola bars, trail mix
- ☐ Vitamins
- ☐ Foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets
- ☐ Comfort/stress foods: cookies, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags

First Aid

Assemble a first aid kit for your home & one for each car. A first aid kit should include:

- ☐ Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- ☐ 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- ☐ 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- ☐ Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- ☐ Assorted sterile bandages
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Moistened towelettes
- ☐ Cleansing agent/soap
- ☐ Latex gloves (2 pair)
- ☐ Sunscreen

- Non-prescription drugs**
- ☐ Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
 - ☐ Anti-diarrhea medication

Clothing and Bedding

Include at least one complete change of clothing & footwear per person.

- ☐ Sturdy shoes or work boots
- ☐ Rain gear
- ☐ Blankets or sleeping bags
- ☐ Hat & gloves
- ☐ Thermal underwear
- ☐ Sunglasses

Tools and Supplies

- ☐ Paper cups, plates & plastic utensils
- ☐ Emergency preparedness manual
- ☐ Battery operated radio & extra batteries
- ☐ Flashlight & extra batteries
- ☐ Cash or traveler's checks, change
- ☐ Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- ☐ Fire extinguisher
- ☐ Tube tent, pliers and tape
- ☐ Compass
- ☐ Matches in a waterproof container
- ☐ Paper, pencil
- ☐ Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas & water
- ☐ Whistle
- ☐ Plastic sheeting
- ☐ Map of the area (for locating shelters)
- ☐ Extra set of car keys

- Sanitation**
- ☐ Toilet paper, towelettes
 - ☐ Soap, liquid detergent
 - ☐ Feminine supplies
 - ☐ Personal hygiene items
 - ☐ Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation)
 - ☐ Plastic bucket with tight lid
 - ☐ Disinfectant
 - ☐ Household chlorine bleach

Special Items

- Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons.
- For Baby**
- ☐ Formula
 - ☐ Powdered milk
 - ☐ Diapers
 - ☐ Medications
 - ☐ Bottles
- For Adults**
- ☐ Prescription drugs
 - ☐ Insulin
 - ☐ Denture needs
 - ☐ Contact lenses & supplies
 - ☐ Extra eye glasses
 - ☐ Entertainment - games & books
 - ☐ Important Family Documents - Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container.
 - ☐ Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks & bonds
 - ☐ Passports, social security cards, immunization records
 - ☐ Bank account numbers
 - ☐ Credit card account numbers & companies
 - ☐ Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers

WILDFIRE



EARTHQUAKE



FIRE



WINTER STORM



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL



FLASH FLOOD



TSUNAMI



TERRORISM

4 Steps to Safety

STEP 1
Find Out What Could Happen to You

- ☐ Know what types of disasters are most likely to happen. Gather information on how to prepare for each.
- ☐ Learn about your community's warning signals: what they sound like and what you should do when you hear them.
- ☐ Plan how to take care of your pets. Animals may not be allowed inside emergency shelters due to health regulations.
- ☐ Find out how to help elderly or disabled persons, if needed.
- ☐ Next, find out about the disaster plans at your workplace, your children's school or daycare center and other places where your family spends time.

STEP 2
Create a Disaster Plan

Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team.

- ☐ Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
- ☐ Pick two places to meet:
 1. Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.
 2. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home.
- ☐ Ask an out-of-state friend to be your "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know your contact's phone number.
- ☐ Discuss what to do in an evacuation.
- ☐ Practice your disaster plan every six months.

STEP 3
Complete this Checklist

- ☐ Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).
- ☐ Teach children how and when to call 911 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.
- ☐ Show each family member how and when to turn off the water, gas and electricity at the main switches.
- ☐ Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.
- ☐ Teach each family member how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it's kept.
- ☐ Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
- ☐ Conduct a home hazard hunt.
- ☐ Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supply kit.
- ☐ Take a first aid and CPR class.
- ☐ Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room.
- ☐ Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

STEP 4
Practice & Maintain Your Plan

- ☐ Quiz your kids every six months so they remember what to do.
- ☐ Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills.

Year	Drill Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
- ☐ Replace stored water and food every six months.
- ☐ Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.
- ☐ Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries as needed.

Jan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	July	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feb.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aug.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sep.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Apr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oct.	<input type="checkbox"/>
May	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nov.	<input type="checkbox"/>
June	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dec.	<input type="checkbox"/>

A "Red Flag Alert"

Notify fire agencies and the public of the increased risk of wildfire.

In the event of a Red Flag Alert you should:

- ☐ Review your evacuation and shelter in place plans
- ☐ Stop any activates that have the potential to start a fire (mowing, bbq)
- ☐ Collect pets and have them if you need to evacuate quickly
- ☐ Have your drivers license with proof of residence with you in case of road closures
- ☐ Communicate with neighbors and make them aware of the increase fire and safety risk
- ☐ Keep up to date through the local media - only call 911 in an emergency
- ☐ Keep roads accessible for the event of a evacuation by parking in your drive way

Shelter in Place

Some kinds of accidents or attacks may make going outdoors dangerous. Leaving the area might take too long or put people in harms way. In such a case it may be safer for people to stay indoors than to go outside.

Shelter in place means selecting a small, interior room with no or few windows and taking refuge there.

This might be necessary in the event of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants that could be accidentally or intentionally released into the environment.

- Bring your family and pets indoors
- Lock doors, close window, air vents and fireplace dampers
- Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems
- Go into an interior room with few windows (might be hallway)
- Seal all windows doors and vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape
- Listen to the radio or watch TV for further instructions as they become available
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired phone in the room you select
- Bring your disaster kit and first aid kit into the room you choose

Stay indoors until you receive official notice it is safe to go out, or are asked to leave the area.

Shelter in place: when people make a shelter out of the place they are in.